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THE
KOREA MISSION FIELD.

VOL. V

SEOUL, KOREA, 15TH MARCH, 1909.

No. 3.

A MISSIONARY'S EQUIPMENT.

BY REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR.

A life yielded to God and controlled by His Spirit.

A restful trust in God for the supply of all needs.

A sympathetic spirit and a willingness to take a lowly place.

Tact in dealing with men and adaptability
toward circumstances.

Zeal in service and steadfastness in discouragement.

Love for communion with God and for the study of
His word.

Some experience and blessing in the Lord's work at home.

A healthy body and a vigorous mind.

—Selected.

SHOULD THE CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES BE EDUCATED?

REV. GRAHAM LEE, PYENG YANG.

Of course the children of missionaries should be educated, and no individual thinks otherwise and yet when one understands the provision that is made by certain Churches and Boards for the education of the children of missionaries, it would seem at least, that by these same Churches and Boards, this subject was considered of little importance.

As long as families are sent to the mission field children must be expected and planned for. No church, except the Roman Catholic Church, would ever think of trying to do its mission work with single people alone. Families must be used, consequently must be provided for.

In regard to the subject under discussion, it will be readily conceded, I take it, that the methods of the Presbyterian Church North can fairly be taken as an example of the methods of several other strong churches. Let us examine the policy of the above church in the matter. The Presbyterian Board grants to each missionary family one hundred dollars per year as children's allowance, and with this the Board considers its responsibility in regard to the education of missionary children at an end: and let it be clearly understood that this one hundred dollars is not primarily for educational purposes, but rather for the necessary expenses involved in the rearing of the child. The children must be educated. How then is the problem worked out? In the majority of cases there is no school near at hand to which the children can be sent. What is the result? The missionary mother must give her time and strength to the education of her children. If she is a true missionary she can not help working for the people among whom her lot is cast. What follows? The double burden is too much and often she sinks under it. Until the last great day when the books are opened, no man will ever know how many faithful missionary mothers have gone to their death trying to carry this double burden. What do the Church and Board do about the matter? Nothing. The Board says: "There is your one hundred dollars, and beyond that we have no responsibility in the matter," and the church generally, is profoundly ignorant of the existence, of any problem at all. Practically the Board and Church say: "for years the missionaries have succeeded in educating their children, why should we spend any time or thought over the question?"

True we have borne this burden, and if necessary we can bear it in the future: but because we have done so in the past is no reason why we should always do so. Any business man who would run his business on such principles, as to-day obtain, in facing this question, would go to the wall in short order. Let us examine the situation a little. Here is a missionary mother, she has been on the field some years, she has learned the language, and knows how to deal with the people, in fact, she has become a trained worker, and what is the result of our present system? Just as she becomes a trained worker her children have arrived at an age when their schooling must begin. What follows? This trained worker who has spent years of valuable time securing her training, must now give her first attention to the teaching of her children. Imagine a business man putting a expert to making out bills. True the making out of bills is important and must be done, but the business man sets some one at that who has not had the training of the expert, and puts the trained man at things for which his training has fitted him. One of America's best business men expressed himself to me, on

this subject, in almost the above words. The facts are so patent that no one of sense would doubt them when once the subject was rightly presented. Is it not evident that our Churches and Boards are not alive to this question? Practically they say to the missionaries. The question of the education of your children does not concern us. There is your hundred dollars; work out your own salvation as best you may. How then do the missionaries work out the problem? There are several methods which have been used. First: the missionary mother must teach her children until they are ready to enter the higher educational institutions at home, such as high school or academy. This has been commented on above, and needs no further elucidation. Second: the children are sent to the home land at an early age, and fail to receive the home training when most they need it. No one who has ever faced the question, knows with what fears, parents accept, such a solution of the educational problem. And let it be further remembered that too often a burden is placed upon kind friends which they ought not to bear.

Third:—Sometimes families are divided, the mother taking the children to the home land, and the father remaining on the field. So deplorable are some of the results of this solution, that many missionaries refuse absolutely to consider it. Fourth:—Where the missionary community is large enough, which is rarely the case. The missionaries combine and employ a teacher, and this solution when possible, is by far the best of all. Let me illustrate this last by showing what the missionary community of Pyeng Yang, Korea have done. Some years ago this problem became acute in Pyeng Yang. Our children were becoming old enough to go to school, and our two Boards Presbyterian and Methodist, had no plan for the solution of this problem. If anything was done we must do it ourselves.

We Missionaries, Methodist and Presbyterian, combined and employed a teacher for our children. Kind friends in America, to whom our most sincere thanks are due, furnished funds for traveling expenses, and the school was started, and let it be clearly understood that without the aid of these same kind friends, the project could never have been undertaken. For nine years now the school has been in operation and our present teacher is our third, and it is very fitting that a word should be added to show how sincerely we have appreciated what these same faithful teachers have done for our children. The success of the school has been beyond our expectation, and to-day we have a school in which there are nineteen pupils and which has given relief to missionary mothers beyond our power of expression. So successful has the school been that parents in other stations are asking the privilege of placing their children here. We have at present two from other stations who are accommodated in missionary families. But this source of accommodation is limited. What can we do? The demand which is growing more pressing each year can not possibly be met with the present equipment. There is only other thing to do, make plans for the enlargement of our school, so that the missionary children of Korea which now number over one hundred can be accommodated. We need two things a dormitory with matron and an enlarged teaching force. We Presbyterian missionaries asked our Board to provide half the salary of a teacher, and give us permission to solicit funds, for our proposed enlargement. Both requests were refused. The first on the ground that anything given to us, would be demanded by all other Mission stations, and the second on the ground that a solicitation of funds for our school would hinder present plans for raising money. The Methodist Missionaries made the same request to their Board, and I understand about as much as we did, which was nothing. Primarily this problem is one that the Boards and Churches

should tackle and solve and not one to be thrown on the missionaries as it is to-day. There seems to be no realization that the Churches are in any way responsible for the education of missionary children. The China Island Mission has taken higher ground, and has realized, not only the duty, but the economy of providing educational facilities for the children of its missionaries, and the excellent schools at Chefoo, China, are an evidence of sound missionary statesmanship. The American Churches have done little, if anything toward the solving of this problem, and largely I think from ignorance, and a failure to realize that there is any problem at all.

It can be rightly contended that it would be impossible for any Board to furnish a school for every mission station, but because that is so, no reason why nothing should be done. The question should be taken up in all its bearings and studied, and each field studied separately, to find the best solution for that field. Of course nothing can be done as long as the Boards continue to wash their hands of the whole matter.

Let me show what could be done for Korea. Here is a small compact, country with a large missionary force, and with good railroad and steamship connections. Four strong missions from the United States are at work here and one each from Canada and Australia. The American missions at work are the North and South Presbyterian and North and South Methodist. Suppose these four American Boards, and the Canadian too if possible, should appoint delegates to a commission to study the problem of the education of the children of missionaries, and suppose that this commission should find that one good school could be centrally located and would provide for all the missionary children in Korea, is it not certain that if such a commission should recommend the raising of funds for such a project, that funds would be forthcoming? But our secretaries would say. "If we do that for Korea we must do it for China also." Exactly, do it for China, and for every field where the conditions make it possible. In the end it would be by far the best economy.

The object of this article is to bring the subject before the churches interested and have it discussed. If it is the right thing, and the best economy that missionaries should bear the burden of the education of their children, as they have done then the missionaries are willing to bear it as best they may: but if there is some better system, something that will give better results, then by all means let us find it out, and put it into practice. If the writing of this article shall bring the matter before the churches for discussion, the writer will feel amply repaid.

GRAHAM LEE

Pyeng Yang,

KOREA.

NORTH CHULLA NOTES, CHUNJU.

REV. J. S. NISBET.

Rev. L. O. McCutchen, after a short furlough, returned to Chunju Jan. 27, bringing with him his bride who was Miss Josephine Hounshel. They were given a cordial greeting by quite a number of Koreans who came in to meet them on their arrival. A feast was tendered them by these Korean friends. Mr. McCutchen has taken up his work with his accustomed vigor, and Mrs. McCutchen is getting the home in shape. She hopes soon to get out into the country to work among the women. Some seventy five of Mr. McCutchen's workers have gathered here and are reporting work done and planning work to do. These men represent more than fifty preaching points.

For a month in the fall Mr. Reynolds gave his stereoptican views every night in in the Chunju church. He was not able to do this himself but had others help him. A multitude were thus brought to church and made to hear the Gospel for the first time. The result is, we have a great many new comers to church. Some of these have become catechumens. Feb. 21, fifty six were publicly welcomed to the catechuminate and fifty one were baptized. This is the first time for so many to be received in one day in Chunju. Sunday school is also on the upward trend. Feb. 21, we had 489 present, and Feb. 28, we had 505. There is much talk of the necessity of enlarging the church at once.

A class is held every night to instruct those who have but recently believed. This class is taught by Mr. Ye who assists in the Bible translation. He also teaches a class of catechumens on Sunday afternoon. Sunday morning after services, those who cannot read but want to learn are given an hour of instruction. It is hoped thus to enable all to read the Bible.

A class of the women who cannot read has been called and will meet twice a week at the church to study simple Korean. Miss Buckland will teach this class. Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Rankin and Mrs. Nisbet each have a class of women on Saturday for special Bible Study.

We have secured the teacher from Mackay and placed him in charge of our higher work. Quite a number of boys came with him, so that we now have all the boys we can well care for in our school. Still they are entering daily. We have passed the hundred mark and have made no effort to get students because we are not prepared to handle them. We hope to build the academy this-spring and summer.

Dr. Birdman is kept very busy. He sees from fifty to ninety patients a day.

The Chunju field has eleven candidates for the ministry but they may not all get to Pyeng Yang to school this spring. The Presbyterial Committee meets the 5th inst., but who will present themselves as candidates then I cannot say.

NOTES FROM THE EAST COAST FIELD.

REV. A. F. ROBB.

We regret to record the death on Feb. 10, of Joy, the five year old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hardie of Wonsan.

This is the second little one who has been called away from Wonsan within a short time, the little son of Dr. and Mrs. Mayes having ended a brief five weeks sojourn in this life last November.

Miss Myers, M. E. South, Mission, who was compelled by serious illness to leave her work for a time, has returned to Wonsan after several months rest in Seoul and Shanghai.

We are glad to record the restoration to health of Miss Cooper of the M. E. South Mission, Wonsan, after her life had been despaired of at different times during her late severe illness.

Dr. Grierson, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Song Chin, reports a great awakening of interest in that region. So many in various places were found eager to hear that the native preachers returned from the new year's campaign with sore throats.

In many places in North and South Ham Kyong Provinces similar awakenings are reported. Time will show to what extent the movement is due to genuine interest in the Gospel, or whether various motives inspire it. Meantime it furnishes an opportunity of proclaiming the Gospel that is taxing the missionary force, Korean and foreign, to the utmost. The Missionaries, while urging the acceptance of the Glad Tidings upon all and teaching all who will listen, seek carefully to guard the church membership against all but genuine believers.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission reports a very successful season of Winter Bible Classes. More classes were held and the attendance was larger than ever before. The Mission aims at holding a week or ten days Bible Class in every Christian group, the missionaries visiting the large centres and the helpers going out two by two to the smaller places.

The holidays at the Korean New Year were spent by the Christians in many places in an evangelistic campaign which resulted in many new believers.

Owing to failure of crops in some places and the destruction by excessive floods of fields and standing crops in others, the present year is a famine year in Mun Chon and Kô Won counties in South Ham Kyong Province. It is difficult to learn how many are in want or if any are in actual danger of starvation. It is reported that under the direction of the officials the mere wealthy men are assisting the needy in their villages. The Japanese of Wonsan contributed a considerable sum and sent grain to the more needy districts. The missionaries have also given some assistance to the most needy of those with whom they have come in touch. Fortunately the price of rice and millet in the neighboring port of Wonsan is less than it has been for years, though the Koreans say that this is due to the scarcity and increased value of money. But it is to be feared that many, having sold their cattle and eaten their seed, will find it difficult to resume farming in the spring.

Now would be a good time for the Government to start relief works. Much might be done in improving the roads and in building dykes to control the floods which every year destroy both crops and much arable land, leaving sandy wastes in place of fertile fields. Permanent bridges should also be built over the rivers and streams.

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EDITORIAL.

The time limit placed for the registration of private schools under Edict No. 62 has been extended one month. The time expires April 30th, instead of March, 30th. This extension ought to give sufficient time to all for the preparation of such legal papers as are necessary to a proper observance of the requirements of the law. Honorable Thomas Sammons, the Consul General of the United States, has been instrumental in securing this extension of time and in general has done much to bring about a more thorough understanding of the educational situation in Korea.

The Editor of the Korea Field has received several complimentary notices from America and other places concerning the general interest which is being taken in the Korea Field and pleasure is expressed at the information that is given regarding the progress and development of Protestant Missions in Korea. This is the only paper published in English in Korea which in any way represents the work of American missions and it is our opinion that the time has come for us to enlarge the size of the paper as well as its scope. We have sometime ago notified the Chairman of the Periodicals Committee of the General Council that this editor leaves for furlough in June and that arrangements should be made for an editor to take charge of the paper. We understand that the paper is financially successful and if it is filling a place in the work of missionary effort the Committees in charge should endeavor to enlarge as well as perpetuate the life of the magazine.

The Southern Presbyterian Mission has been called upon, again, to give up by death one of its oldest missionaries. Dr. Owen died of pneumonia at his home in Kwang Ju Saturday April, the 3rd. In this day of the Church's opportunity in Korea we can ill afford to lose even one experienced worker. But this is God's doing and the work of the Church in Korea is God's work. He buries his workmen and he will surely raise up others to carry forward the great work others have been forced to lay down. Mrs. Owen and her children have the sympathy of the whole missionary body in this their bereavement.

ENCOURAGEMENT'S AMONG DISCOURAGEMENTS.

REV. FRANK WILLIAMS, KONG JU, KOREA.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

When a new missionary comes to Korea and is pushed by circumstances into work before he has had time to get even one year of the language, the encouragements, like stars on a cloudy night, seemed dimmed by the fogs of disappointments he must meet. But perhaps they are all the brighter and more inspiring because they are hidden and one comes upon them unexpectedly.

In a fair sized market town in south Chung Chong province, a church was started less than two years ago.

Mr. Kim, at that time only a colporteur has since studied very diligently and become the helper with the oversight of this church and eight others having a total following of three hundred, one hundred of whom have been baptized.

During January we held a class in this village and seventy men and boys attended with an earnest desire to learn more of Christ. One man with a large red face sat near the front. We could tell without close examination that he had been a hard drinker. But his evident interest and prompt attendance caused us to inquire about him. His father, also a wine drinker had been a Christian about a year and a half and had given up liquor and tobacco. For most of that time he had been partially paralyzed. He truly believed this affliction came to him because he had been such a drunkard and because his oldest son had not yet given up his evil habits and repented.

This son, the man with the red face, continued all week in the class and, when it was suggested that the class be held another week, was the first to rise and say he would attend. After the close of the class he went to the helper, Mr. Kim, and told him he had decided to stop drinking put away his concubine, and become a Christian. Later we heard that his father was getting better.

It was in this same class that the leaders of the several churches held a meeting and decided upon a plan for defraying funeral expenses among the Christians. Now, whenever a Christian in any one of these nine churches dies, each member in all the churches pays three sen into the fund for the funeral expenses. Each church sends two leaders to help carry the body to the grave thus doing away with the necessity of depending upon heathen for pall-bearers.

The central church has adopted the tith system and each member brings one tenth of his rice, wheat, and beans to the church. This is stored away and sold at a proper time, the money being used for the school and church.

Such are the experiences that give us courage and send us plodding onward with the loving Master ever leading us.

REPORT OF CHUNJU STATION TO THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION IN KOREA.

Members of Station.	U. S. Address.	Arrived on Field.
MISS M. S. TATE,	Fulton, Mo.,	Nov. 1892.
REV. L. B. TATE,	" "	" "
MRS. L. B. TATE,	Hickory, N. C.,	Sept. 1897.
REV. W. D. REYNOLDS, D. D.,	Norfolk, Va.,	Nov. 1892.
MRS. W. D. REYNOLDS,	Richmond, Va.,	" "
MRS. W. M. JUNKIN,	Lexington, Va.,	" "
REV. L. O. MCCUTCHEEN,	Bishopsville, S. C.,	Dec. 1902.
DR. W. H. FORSYTHE,	Lexington, Ky.,	Oct. 1904.
MISS NELLIE B. RANKIN,	Savannah, Ga.,	Feb. 1907.
REV. J. S. NISBET,	Humboldt, Tenn.,	Mar. 1907.
MRS. J. S. NISBET,	" "	" "
MISS EMILY CORDELL,	Kansas City, Mo.,	Oct. 1907.

STATISTICS.

	1905	1906	1907	1908
Meeting places.....	32	60	68	76
Communicants	106	386	797	1464
Baptisms	68	198	513	597
Catechumens	182	553	968	1200
Church buildings	19	45	50	70
Pupils in school	64	64	155	387
Patients treated	(No doctor)	6781	3462	4107
Contributions	\$481.67	\$1150.00	\$1685.29	\$2088.00

The year 1907-8 has been no ordinary year for the Chunju Station, and we look back upon its hopes and fears, successes and failures, and especially upon the translation of so many of our workers, with reverential fear. God has wonderfully blessed us, but we cannot forget the fact that He has been calling home his workers. The prince among preachers, Rev. Wm. M. Junkin, was taken Jan. 2, 1908. We dare not try to interpret God's purpose; for we can but, "scan his work in vain, God is his own interpreter and He will make it plain." He has also been calling home our Korean collaborators. The first to go was the Girls' School teacher, called home when but a girl.

The next was the woman evangelist Pang Mony Holmony, a most faithful laborer who had been in the work for a number of years.

In January both the tutor and the principal in the Boys' School were claimed by the relentless hand of death, and a little later Miss Tate's young helper, a most winsome young worker, was called from pain into perfect peace.

These all died rejoicing in the glorious hope of him who said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

We shall divide our report into Medical, Educational, Translation, Evangelistic Summary and Outlook.

MEDICAL.

As we look over the year's work, our hearts both rejoice and are sad. Among the women it has been the banner year of the Chunju work. 4107 patients have been seen, being more than ever before in this department, and they have shown a more receptive mind for the Gospel. Of the hospital patients brought daily under the influence of the Word, a number have declared their purpose to become Christians. Mrs. Tate says, "One of these, a young woman whose life was saved there, seems very earnest and is very faithful in her attendance upon both Sunday School and church services as well as the week-day class. Her mother also attends more or less regularly. I have known this family for ten years, treated them when sick, and taught them the Gospel at every opportunity, but it never seemed to make much impression. The mother continued faithful in her spirit worship and only sent me in this emergency when several days of entreating the spirits had proved useless. Had she waited much longer, her daughter could not have been saved. She made a good recovery, however, and they really seem to have lost faith in the spirits and to realize that God is the Lord and that they should worship Him." As we read these lines we rejoice and give thanks to God for calling one so efficient and using one so well as He has Mrs. Tate in the woman's work. But we are made sad when sick man after sick man comes, asks to be given treatment and we have to reply, "We have no one to treat you." Recently one such came and insisted on the compiler of this report prescribing for him; but, as he was not seeking to have a monument erected to his work just now, he declined to take the case. When the poor sick man learned there was no help for him here he said "What can I do?" The "Little Captain", whom Dr. Daniel had, about a year ago, reduced from two feet to one, was called. This little fellow told the man that if he would just go to Kunsan a good doctor there would make him well. So after some words of instruction as to the road to the home of this good doctor that cured just anybody, the poor fellow set out to walk some 33 miles through the hot sun, and we said, "O that we had some one here to heal your body and tell you of the fountain of healing opened in the house of David for sin and uncleanness." Almost daily we turn men away and thus lose the opportunity of reaching them through this mighty arm of the work.

EDUCATIONAL.

In order to have teachers for the church schools it is necessary to train them. For this purpose a normal class of three weeks was held in January, which was attended by some fifty men who hope to teach. In this class Dr. Oh rendered invaluable service, doing most of the teaching. The men were so well pleased that they asked for another this summer; consequently one was planned to begin July 16th. in Kunsan.

Under the direction of Miss Tate, a similar class was held for women to teach them to read and thus prepare them as much as possible in so short a time for teaching their less favored sisters.

For some months Mrs. Reynolds also has had the young women of her Sunday School class come to her home twice a week to learn to read. What an expanding of the horizon must come to these women as they learn to hear God speak to them through his Word!

Bible Training Class:

In February a Bible Training Class was held in which Mr. Koons of Chairyung

and Mr. Reynolds of Seoul assisted as part of the "Faculty." The class was very satisfactory, the men apparently doing good work. The enrollment was 400.

Catechumen Class:

During the year Mrs. Tate has taught a Woman's catechumen class. The class meets every Saturday and the enrollment has reached 80. During a part of the year she also taught a class for the Christians but had to discontinue this on account of lack of time and strength.

Mr. Reynolds has a class for men catechumens which meets every Sabbath afternoon.

In our school work we have been cramped for room but have had a very good year despite obstacles. Deprived of both tutor and principal in the Boys' School we were troubled to secure others to take their place, but were able to secure a man who had spent two years in study in Japan and is prepared to do primary work. Mr. K. C. Kim, a language teacher has helped some in the work. Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet began in December and taught regularly till the close of the session, but for lack of language could take only a few classes. The enrollment for the year was 73. A few of these are about ready for the Academy.

Under Miss Rankin's supervision, the Girls' School had the most successful year of its history. The enrollment was 41. The teacher secured in Seoul last year was, ordinarily, able to handle the work, but for three weeks at one time was kept out on account of sickness. During this time Miss Rankin taught regularly and was assisted by Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Nisbet, who each took a class.

In Mr. Tate's field there are fifteen schools with 250 pupils. At one point in this field, two schools, one for boys and one for girls, of a somewhat advanced nature have been planned for next session.

A beginning was made this year in Mr. McCutchen's field, seven schools with 65 pupils being organized. In Keum San Mr. Pak, moved by his desire to see the children of the church in church schools, purchased, repaired, and gave the church a nice school property at a cost of 700 yang. May the Lord raise up both in America and in Korea many who will follow the good example of this Korean gentleman.

Covenanters:—

It was our privilege December 20, in the home of the Nisbets to organize the first Covenanter Band of the Orient. Although there was a driving snow 42 boys full of enthusiasm, reported for organization. Their hands may have been cold but their hearts were warm with the fur of purpose. Our fellow laborer, Rev. Wm. Junkin, explained to them the purpose of the band, after which the organization was effected. These boys have taken as their motto, "Every Korean boy for Christ." May this motto ring in their hearts till their souls and also the souls of a multitude won by them shall be whiter than the snow that marked the evening of their organization.

LANGUAGE STUDY.

The chief work of four members of the station has been to learn to interpret mutterings and read backward instead of forward. It is called Language Study by way of accommodation. He does well who does not reduce it to pantomime.

Recently one of the number, while trying to ask his Sunday school class how Jacob made the acquaintance of Rachel, i. e. *insahow*, much to the amusement of the natives asked how Jacob moved Rachel, i. e. *isahow*. If the natives were but to speak their minds, we might be highly entertained. However, through the quick wit and patient endurance of the Oriental, all four are able to do some work for which they have been commissioned.

BIBLE TRANSLATION.

Rev. W. D. Reynolds, who has for some time been diligently engaged in translating the Bible, was moved to Chunju in early spring. He has continued with energy this important work, and in addition tried to take care of the work laid down by Rev. Wm. M. Junkin.

Beginning Oct. 4, 1907 the Board finished II. Kings and translated Isaial, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, and half of Judges; thus accomplishing somewhat more than last year. They will (D. V.) before the close of the summer of 1909 have completed the entire Bible.

EVANGELISTIC.

All roads lead to Rome say the Romans. All texts point to Christ says the divine. All activities should be evangelistic says the thoughtful missionary. And so they are. Medical is evangelistic, pointing men to the Great Physician. Educational is evangelistic, revealing Him who taught as never man taught. Translation is evangelistic, placing in the hand of the reaper the Sword of the Spirit with which he reaps the precious sheaves. But he who from point to point proclaims an atoning Savior and calls men to repentance is distinctively the evangelist. Of such we have at our Station just three, Miss Mattie S. Tate, Rev. L. B. Tate and Rev. L. O. McCutchen. The other members of the station give what time their strength and other work will allow. Mr. Tate has followed his usual line of work, itinerating, preaching, teaching classes, and holding examinations. As Mr. Junkin's alternate he taught for six weeks in the Theological Seminary at Pyeng Yang and thus was kept out of his field during two months of the working season. Under his direction from five to ten men have gone each Sunday 10 to 40 li to tell the simple story of a reconciling Savior. Also in each of the four sections of his field, a man gives from one to two weeks each month to evangelistic work. There are also two men who give all their time to working the undeveloped places. These are all supported by native gifts. With this force of workers together with his two personal helpers, Mr. Tate has, by the blessing of God reaped a rich harvest of souls during the twelve months.

1484 examinations were held and 319 persons were approved for and given baptism, making a total of 953 communicants on his rolls.

The grace of Christian giving has not been neglected as will be seen from the following contributions:

	Yang							
School	2045.00
Home Missions	1420.10
Theological Education	261.48
Foreign Missions	270.31
Church Erection	3206.28
Congregational	1939.40

For more than a decade Mr. Tate has been sowing the seeds of righteousness in this field and these are some of the sheave from the harvest. We trust that it is but an earnest of what is soon to come.

Mr. McCutchen reports a good year in his work. This is a rapidly developing field as an extract from his report will show. "During the fall tour much encouragement was received and profound thanksgiving awakened by the healthy spiritual condi-

tion and the deep religious interest which obtained among the groups. In the late winter I had the great pleasure of seeing my two senior helpers, Ye Wun Pil and Chay Tai Chin, after very satisfactory examinations, received by Presbytery's Committee as candidates for the ministry. They took the first year's work in our Theological Seminary this spring and summer.

During the year 202 adults were received into the church, twelve church buildings were erected, ten new meeting places were established, seven primary schools have been organized with a total enrollment of 65. The leaders, (temporary pastors), have been more thoroughly organized and carefully instructed in church and personal work; and in a number of the older groups the work is fast approaching the stage of thorough and permanent organization."

The work laid down by Mr. Junkin and taken up by Mr. Reynolds, namely Chunju and vicinity, has shown an increase in interest and a more receptive mind for the gospel.

While we cannot claim to have made any great inroads on the devil's strongholds in Chunju, still the light seems to be penciling itself upon the night, a suggestion of the gray streaks of dawn. Upon the death of Mr. Junkin there were many evidences of the love he had won from multitudes in the city and this seemed to cause many to reflect. During the year 76 received baptism.

The city church has improved its building at an expense of 125 yen, supports three evangelists; Mr. Chay alone supporting one of these. Two deacons have been a steady increase upon all the church services.

In the evangelistic work among women Miss Tate has given herself unsparingly, has gone from village to village telling the story of Jesus, teaching almost day and night comforting and bringing gladness to many hearts. She has tried to reach the entire field but that is too much for even Miss Tate, and some parts have of necessity been neglected.

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK.

We have been unable to proceed with the erection of our much needed buildings on account of the lack of funds, but we hope that the King of his Kirk may make it possible for us to go on with the work in the near future. We have been unable also to negotiate for a site for the College, but expect to have the money in hand soon and secure desirable grounds.

Of the reinforcements asked, only one, Miss Cordell, has reached the field. She has tackled the difficulties with a courage and determination that predict success.

The work is opening up and opportunities are crowding in upon us beyond our expectations. In looking over the Assembly Minutes of 1908 we find that we have been blessed above our fellows. Three Synods have fallen beneath the six hundred mark and no Presbytery reached five hundred in professions of faith. One of the leading Presbyteries, with its 11000 Christians, marshalled against the foe by more than six hundred commissioned officers, reports fewer than five hundred victories; while under the blessing of God we are able to report five hundred ninety seven. From these figures we see that the few workers in Chunju have been permitted to witness more victories than either of the three smaller Synods. The field developed and manned under the direction of Rev. L. B. Tate, the result largely of his labors under the blessing of the Lord, stand ahead of the average Presbytery. What a privilege is ours as we labor in the midst of such evidences of the blessing of the Spirit! The Lord is doing great things for us whereof we are glad. Five hundred and ninety seven souls with no song but a sigh have been made to sing the New song of praise to the Lamb.

Verily the battle rages, the scouts are at the front, and victory is perched upon the banner. Who will forget himself, remember only his Lord, hide behind the Cross, and join us to win captives for our King?

Committee { J. S. NISBET,
ANABEL M. NISBET,

**SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN, MISSION,
MEDICAL WORK AT KUNSAN, KOREA.**

J. H. DANIEL. M. D., IN CHARGE.

We feel that we are not overstepping the bounds of veracity when we say that the past year has been the brightest, biggest and best year of the medical work at Kunsan. The number of treatments has been large than ever before, and better knowledge of the language, better equipment and better help has certainly improved the quality of the work done.

No small amount of this improvement has been due to Dr. Oh who has been with us since September, and it is a genuine pleasure to make mention of his efficiency, faithfulness and willingness to do anything in his power at any time. Only those who have been at the station and have seen what his presence has meant to our work there can realize our indebtedness to him. Declining a well paying and influential position offered him by the government in order to take up work with our mission, he entered into his work with great zeal and showed from the start that he had made full use of the opportunities that had been given him. He was in no way weaned from his home and people by his stay in America, but has come back to them with a great desire to help and better them. Looked up to and respected as he is by all he is a power for good among them. And so we feel that our Mission and the Korean people are greatly indebted to Dr. Alexander for his experiment; but we think that the unqualified success has been due more to the man he selected than to the foreign education, though the latter undoubtedly broadened him and fitted him for far better work than he could possibly have done without it.

The usual daily clinics have been held at the dispensary and it is there that the greatest number of patients are seen and treated; although it is frequently very unsatisfactory to try to order treatment for patients with obscure troubles, who are in for only the day, and who can rarely give a satisfactory history. The hospital evangelist meets all the patients in the waiting room and talks to them and sells them books and it is rare that a new patient leaves without buying one or more of them.

The work in the hospital is, of course, much more satisfactory; though it is most disheartening at times when the people insist on leaving before it is possible to obtain the best results.

The great majority of the hospital cases have been surgical and most of them operative as is shown by our statistics, of 148 patients and 132 operations. However, as frequently more than one operation is performed on one patient this does not mean that only 16 patients escaped the knife.

The operations have covered a wide field of surgery, for we are in no way specialists. Abdominal cases, hernias, cataracts, amputations both great and small, necroses of bones, skin grafting, hare lips and other plastic work ingrowing toe nails and various other troubles have been taken as they came and attended to as best we could and with fairly satisfactory results. It seems rather remarkable that we have no case of pneumonia or typhoid fever or any other acute medical trouble admitted during the year. This may be explained possibly from the fact that the Koreans usually wait until the patient has been sick some days before consulting a doctor and in many of the acute diseases the patient either succumbs or recovers before it is considered worth while to go for treatment.

The history of one or two cases may be interesting: One Sunday afternoon a

young man was brought in who presented a ghastly sight. He had seventeen cuts on his head, face and neck, ranging from three to twelve inches in length. The most serious of all extended entirely across the neck from ear to ear, laying the windpipe wide open. He had been a victim of robbers who had entered the house a few nights before. Though he had offered no resistance they had cut him up in this barbarous manner to intimidate the other members of the household and then proceeded to hunt for money of which they found fifty cents. The man was admitted to the hospital and made a splendid recovery. When his wounds were almost entirely healed and he was expecting to leave in a few days, he asked permission one morning to go into town to see a man on business. This was granted and, having borrowed some money from the hospital orderly, he left and that was the last we have seen or heard from him. As he owed the hospital nearly ten yen and the orderly about a yen and a half it looks as if he could give the robbers points as to how to get money out of people.

Another man with extensive tuberculosis of the ankle came with a pitiful history. His home was in Kyung Sang Province between 270 or 300 miles from here. He had saved up some money and started with it to see the foreign doctor at Taiku, which was not very far from his home. He met up with robbers who kindly lightened him of his money; but in spite of that he continued his crawl (he could not walk) to Taiku. He found the hospital closed and was about to give up hope when by chance he met up with a man who had been operated on at Kunsan last summer and who advised him to come here. It took him four months to make the trip but he finally reached here, a forlorn looking specimen. Resection failed to relieve him and we had to amputate, but he went out happy with a peg leg, undisturbed by the thought of having to beg his way over the long journey home.

During the year 148 patients were admitted and their average stay in the hospital was twenty-five days each. This we feel has been our best opportunity for evangelistic work; for while a greater number are reached at the dispensary, those in the hospital hear the gospel daily and read or hear many tracts and Christian books. We are most fortunate in having helpers of real Christian worth who seem to take a personal interest in the welfare of the patients and the hospital.

It is interesting to record that the first patient admitted to the hospital was admitted into the full communion of the church a few months ago. She was brought in a serious condition and required a severe operation which resulted satisfactorily. At the time of her admission though she lived only about three miles from here she knew nothing of the gospel but she became interested while here and attended church regularly after leaving.

Another woman a member of the family at whose house Dr. Forsythe was injured and whose son has since become a Christian, but who has herself held out steadfastly against Christianity, came in for cataract operation. When talking to her son after the cataract was extracted she said that while listening to the prayer which had been offered as usual before the operation, she decided that the God who was able to hear and help in such a wonderful way should be her God too.

Before Dr. Oh's arrival but little theoretical teaching had been attempted, though all three of the dispensary helpers were most anxious to take up the study of medicine; but, after Dr. Oh came, regular daily classes were held with these students. Word was circulated that we would start a medical class after the New Year Holiday, and we were agreeably surprised when eleven students, eight new, presented themselves at that time. Classes were held daily except Saturday and Sunday for two hours in the afternoon, the subjects taken up being Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and English. Lack of satisfactory text books in the vernacular necessitated our doing our own translation.

The work of students was very gratifying. Out of the eleven that started one dropped out in a few weeks and another withdrew just before the session closed, leaving nine to stand the final examination. Of these nine seven passed successfully and as the required grade was eighty per cent we felt that the showing made was quite creditable.

A tuition fee of one yen per month was paid by each student.

The prospects are good for a larger class next year and we cannot but feel that this part of the medical work is bright with promise for great good to the Koreans.